PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

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LECTURE CLI.

# UNITED NATIONS' FLAG DAY—14—6—43.

## ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

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*Administrator, Pudukkottai State.*

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The outlook is immeasurably brighter now than it was when I addressed you a year ago. Then I had to try to keep up your courage. I told you to disregard incidents and episodes—even major episodes—to consider the general trend of events and take a long view. I hope you will all now realise that the faith I held has been justified by events. During the early stages of the war, Britain had to fight the Axis alone. We were quite unprepared, but Germany had for years been equipping herself with enormous numbers of men and huge supplies of material. She had built up a very large Air Force and a strong Submarine fleet. France collapsed. There were the dark days of Norway and Dunkirk, and country after country in Europe was overrun.

2. The battle of Britain was fought and won by British doggedness and determination. But Germany was still extending her conquests. Then what happened? Hitler attacked Russia. This brought that undefeatable country into the war on our side. We must thank Corporal Hitler for this. We have many things to thank him for, as Mr. Churchill has well said. Then the folly and perfidy of Japan brought America also into the War, so that the most convinced Isolationist, unless he were really a fifth columnist, could no longer oppose her entry. China, against whom Japan had for years been waging an unprovoked and also unsuccessful war, of course, became our ally. To-day, we stand united with a far

brighter outlook, as I said before. The position in a nut-shell is that the Allies are everywhere on the offensive now and the Axis on the defensive. What a change from the position even a few months ago! Our present favourable position is due to the fact that four of the most powerful nations in the world, assisted by others, have made common cause to crush the Axis aggressors. We are assembled here to-day to celebrate this happy state of affairs. We call to-day "United Nations' Flag Day." The successes that the United Nations have achieved shed a special significance on this Day.

3. In the Far East, Japan's rapid advance at one time so remarkable, has for some time been at a standstill. The United Nations Forces are advancing in Eastern Asia where China struggles bravely. In the Pacific, American forces ceaselessly pound the Japanese positions. British, French and American armies have driven the Axis out of North Africa. In Russia, the German lines are being battered on the ground and in the air. Germany, Italy and the Japanese occupied areas are now feeling the devastating power of the United Nations.

4. In China, the Japanese advance has not merely been checked; they have been forced to retreat. With the flow of American aid to China, time is now working for the Chinese. The Chinese have captured several important strategic centres. One such is Itu, from which the Japanese have been driven out. Ichang is another vital point. The Chinese are now attacking Ichang from both sides of the great water highway of Central China, the Yangtse. The resounding defeat that the Japanese have suffered in Central China during the past fortnight marks the opening of a new phase in China's six years' struggle with Japan. The 14th United States Air Force is supporting the Chinese Army operations.

5. In the North Pacific, the Japanese who had occupied some of the Aleutian Islands, have now been driven out of the Island of Attu, which the American forces have occupied. The Island of Kiska has now become the next target of American attack. When Kiska is occupied, it will form a base from which the Japanese mainland can be attacked. In the South Pacific, it is true that the Japanese have concentrated their forces in some of the islands that form an arc north of Australia, with the object of attacking the Australian mainland. But we are assured that plans have already been laid to pierce this arc of bases, to force their withdrawal or isolate them in sections for later destruction The Australian and New Zealand Air forces are now delivering effective blows on the Japanese bases in these islands.

6. You all know about the splendid co-operation of the British, American and French forces in North Africa, and the catastrophe that overtook the Axis army. It has been estimated that Axis prisoners amounting to 248,000 were taken in North Africa, besides a large number of men killed and wounded. Enormous quantities of material were captured. The fortresses of Bizerta and Tunis fell practically intact. The German morale cracked. After the expulsion of the Axis from North Africa, the British, American and French forces are concentrating on the task of ceaselessly pounding the Mediterranean islands of Sicily and Sardinia. Pantellaria, Mussolini's miniature Malta, has already been smashed into submission. As usual, the Italian Navy is lurking in harbours—a target for our bombers. Many important military centres on the mainland of Italy have been bombed. Mussolini's dreams of a mighty Italian Empire in North Africa have vanished It will soon be more than he can do perhaps to hold Italy itself. The land, naval and air forces of the United Nations are massed in North Africa, ready to land in Europe. Malta is now almost free from air raids, and has become a base from which aircraft are delivering their blows on Italy and Sicily with devastating effect. The threat of an invasion of India from the West has disappeared. The Mediterranean, which is the shortest sea route from India to England, is once again open to Allied shipping, and this means a great decrease in the strain on our Navies.

7. In Russia, the Germans have made no advance. The summer during which they had hoped to deal a heavy blow to Russia is fast passing away. They had concentrated their forces for an all-out attempt at a break-through. There is however little room for doubt that the Russian forces will once again firmly hold their ground as they have done so far, especially when Hitler is faced with an invasion of Europe, West, South or North, by the United Nations. The Royal Air Force is devastating the industrial and military centres in Germany. The R. A. F. recently bombed and breached two very important dams in Germany, flooding vast industrial areas and seriously crippling the war industry of Germany.

8. The R. A. F. and the American Air Force are in action night and day over Germany and occupied France in such numbers that they can be reckoned in terms of Army Divisions. The U. S. alone are now building 6,000 planes a month. The bases of the Allied air forces spread from the rocky slopes of Iceland to the sands of Egypt. Air attacks such as are now being made on Germany are unparallelled in their continuity and weight. Anything that England suffered during the Battle of Britain was mere child's play by comparison. Germany pinned her faith—as in

the last war—on her U-boats. As in the last war she is doomed to disillusion. The U-boats on which she relied are now fighting a losing battle. There has been a great increase in sinkings of U-boats lately, as a result of the increase in the number of Allied warships and aircraft, and of new anti-U-boat devices. The ports where U-boats are built have been constantly bombed and damaged, and the rate of production of U-boats has fallen. The Allied shipping losses by U-boats have decreased. Not only their actual losses but even the exaggerated German claims of sinkings have been much more than compensated for by the number of new ships built. The rate of Allied shipbuilding has been more than doubled. The American Navy is nearly twice as strong as it was. The United Nations are also speeding up the production of submarines. The U-boat menace, though it still exists, is causing far less anxiety than it did. Before long it may disappear. The Japanese are also having trouble with the United States submarines in the Pacific, and there is plenty of evidence that the Japanese are badly pinched for ships.

9. These Allied successes have not been without their reactions. At last the French fleet at Alexandria, which has been lying idle there since the days of the French Armistice, has voluntarily joined the Allies. In Argentina in South America, the pro-Ally factions successfully revolted against the pro-Axis President, who had to resign and flee to Uruguay. The new Argentine Cabinet is certainly not pro-Axis, though for the moment it proclaims itself neutral. In France, Hitler's war machine is being paralysed by patriot saboteurs. Thousands of locomotives and hundreds of lorries have been destroyed. Hundreds of enemy depôts and installations have been put out of action. German soldiers have been killed by saboteurs. Germany's man-power is fast dwindling. In Denmark, a big factory has been blown up by saboteurs. There have been serious riots in Holland, and Martial Law had to be proclaimed. Thus everywhere the outlook has changed in our favour, and final victory seems to be in sight.

10. But what I specially wish to emphasise is the solidarity of the Allied Powers, their unity of aim and purpose. Look at the position and relation of the Axis Powers. Does Japan in her heart of hearts wish Germany to win, or Germany wish Japan to win? No! Each is making use of the other to further her own ambitions. What can Germany with her fanatical belief in the superiority of the Nordic race and her contempt for Orientals, have in common with Japan? Each of them hopes, or hoped, to rule the world. As for Italy, her only chance of surviving as an independent power lies in Allied victory. What can the satellite nations whom Germany has pressed into the war and sacrificed on the Russian

front, hope from a German victory? The nations whom Germany has overrun are groaning under her tyranny. But all the Allied Nations have a common interest in the overthrow of Germany and Japan, and they are waging war not with any selfish aim but in the interests of humanity, and for the liberation of the human race from the worst tyranny in history. The abolition of the Comintern is a guarantee of the collaboration of Russia with the other Allies after the war.

11. The future was never so bright. But the war is not yet won. Do not think that you need not bother about it any longer. Hard fighting for the men at the front, privation for those at Home lie ahead of us. There will be reverses and disappointments, but the end is certain. Let every one of us then go on doing what he can to help the Allied cause. All of us can do something by reporting mischievous rumours, profiteering and hoarding (Only the public can check these. A handful of officials can do nothing without public co-operation.), by growing more foodstuffs (the State has made a splendid response to our drive for more food over 26,000 acres more under cultivation this year), by investing in War Loans and Savings Certificates, by economy in personal expenditure—you can help even by collecting waste-paper – even by simply keeping cheerful when times are hard. In all these ways everyone of us can do something however small, to hasten that Victory and that Peace for which we are all longing and praying.

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## THE UNITED NATIONS.

| Serial No. and Name. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Population in Lakhs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Abyssinia ... | 350,000 | 20 |
| 2 Australia ... | 3,000,000 | 70 |
| 3 Belgium ... | 11,775 | 84 |
| 4 Bolivia ... | 506,000 | 32 |
| 5 Brazil ... | 3,285,000 | 450 |
| 6 Canada ... | 3,695,000 | 104 |
| 7 Chile ... | 297,000 | 47 |
| 8 China ... | 4,481,000 | 4,580 |
| 9 Costa Rica ... | 23,000 | 6 |
| 10 Cuba ... | 44,000 | 420 |
| 11 Czecho-Slovakia ... | 52,000 | 150 |
| 12 Dominican Republic. | 19,000 | 16 |
| 13 Free France ... | ... | ... |
| 14 Great Britain and N. Ireland. | 94,000 | 475 |
| (British Colonial Empire). | 2,075,000 | 468 |
| 15 Greece ... | 50,000 | 63 |
| 16 Guatemala ... | 45,000 | 33 |
| 17 Haiti ... | 10,000 | 30 |
| 18 Honduras ... | 44,000 | 11 |
| 19 India ... | 1,800,000 | 3,900 |
| 20 Iraq ... | 117,000 | 36 |
| 21 Luxemburg ... | 990 | 3 |
| 22 Mexico ... | 780,000 | 165 |
| 23 Netherlands (Holland). | 12,000 | 87 |
| (Netherlands Empire). | 789,000 | 602 |
| 24 New Zealand ... | 100,000 | 15 |
| 25 Nicaragua ... | 60,000 | 12 |
| 26 Norway ... | 125,000 | 30 |
| 27 Panama ... | 32,000 | 4 |
| 28 Poland ... | 150,000 | 350 |
| 29 Salvador ... | 13,000 | 18 |
| 30 Union of S. Africa. | 473,000 | 96 |
| 31 United States of America. | 3,700,000 | 1,510 |
| 32 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.. | 8,144,000 | 1,800 |
| 33 Yugoslavia ... | 95,000 | 140 |
| Total ... | 34,442,765 | 15,830 |

# UNITED NATIONS' DAY MESSAGES.

## Gen. CHIANG KAI SHEK.

"To-day, when we honour the British flag, and the flags of all the United Nations, I, in the name of the Chinese army, and people, greet you, the British people, and the British fighting forces, and express to you our gratification at the growing strength of the United Nations, which is making more certain, each day, the ultimate victory to which we have unreservedly dedicated ourselves. The grim determination, and indomitable spirit which you impart to the direction of your war efforts in all the theatres of war evokes our sincere admiration. The brilliant victories gained by British arms, and the significant successes achieved by the other United Nations, are clear indications that this stupendous struggle, in which we are engaged, will surely end with the unconditional surrender of our enemies."

## Gen. EISENHOWER.

"Autocracy has cause to tremble when free nations join their minds, their resources, their hands, and their hearts to maintain their common ideals. This age-old truth has again been demonstrated in the N. African campaign. On land, at sea, and in the air the forces of the United Nations pooled their resources in N. Africa, planned together, worked together, and fought together toward a single goal, to rout the forces of enslavement. In the face of Allied battle unity the Axis forces in Tunisia went down to humiliating defeat, with devastating effect upon the dictators, whose purpose is to eliminate from the earth respect for those principles of liberty, and human rights in that area, inspiring the United Nations to supreme effort. The enemy's first battle objective was to tear us apart. The Tunisian victory therefore stands as a monument to the perfection of our unification, and double defeat for Hitlerism. We face the future with confidence, because we are as one in purpose and action. Through unity the forces of freedom will bring forth from this war a triumphant peace."

## GENERAL DE GAULLE.

"The battle of Africa is over. The battle for Europe is beginning. Once more, France is at her post in this battle.

"The enemy is deporting the best of her youth If he increases his oppressions and repressions in France, it is because he knows that, at the very first word of command, our people will rise in national insurrection. He also knows that he is being stalked, and surrounded by the active, and silent hostility of Frenchmen, who are opposing him clandestinely, pending the day when they will be able to fight him openly.

"To-day, a hard and united France takes her place at the side of the British Empire of America and of Russia, and all her Allies. France is determined to subordinate everything to a war of liberation and renovation."

## GENERAL GIRAUD.

"The French Committee for National Liberation has taken the pledge that, in close collaboration with her Allies, France will fight for the complete liberation of France and of the Allied territories, until total victory is achieved. The French colours are flying again in the burning skies of battle—they are flying by the side of those of the United Nations. They will go to Rome, Berlin and Tokyo."

## G. O. C. IN CHIEF, EASTERN ARMY.

"Seldom, if ever, in history have Allies so subordinated their individual interests to those of the common cause as the United Nations have to-day. The spirit which has prompted our common sacrifices is unconquerable. Victory is assured.

"The nomination of June 14 as United Nations' Day will remind us, though no reminder is really needed, of the aim and determination of the United Nations to defeat the common enemy in Europe, and in the Far East.

"The age-long hatred of man for tyranny, injustice, and cruelty has welded the nations together to oppose and conquer those who are trying to subjugate Europe and Asia for their own selfish ends."

## COMMANDING GENERAL, INDIA AIR TASK FORCE (10TH U. S. AIR FORCE).

"Speaking for the India Air Task Force we are proud to be a member of the United Nations, a unity conceived through necessity of self preservation, and the preservation of those ideals which peace-loving democracies have always advocated.

"Just after Pearl Harbour, and during the organisation of the United Nations, the future outlook was dark indeed. Our country was ill-prepared for an out-and-out conflict with the Axis powers, who had been preparing for this conflict since the last world war.

"It took such a catastrophe as Pearl Harbour to awaken our country to the realities of modern warfare. Although the price was costly, such action dispelled the complacent attitude prevalent in our country, and aroused patriotism to a heated tempo, sufficient for an all-out building and training programme without dissension.

"The efforts of the United Nations are increasing day by day, as material and training personnel become available. The overwhelming defeat of the Axis powers in N. Africa, is just an example of what is in store for our enemies.

"There are still dark days, and hard times ahead. However, with the continued combined effort, and co-operation of the United Nations, the ultimate defeat of our common enemies is assured."

## H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

"It is unity that has got us now, after 3½ years of war, so much more forward to victory; it is unity that has to get us final victory sooner or later; and it is unity that is going to cleanse the world of Nazism, Fascism and Japanese military aggression.

"I hope and pray that by this time next year we may be able to celebrate perhaps the finishing of the war, or the finishing of a major part of the war. I hope that China will be liberated from Japan, Greece will get her freedom from Germany, France will be restored to complete unity among her people, and that the world will be free from the greatest menace known in history.

"In India you have a similar duty. You want to defeat the Axis powers; and I may assure you, in the presence of many, that we in India, we in the British Empire and we in every country of the United Nations will not falter and will not stop until final victory for all those countries is gained, and the world is made a fit, a proper and a happier place to live in."

# WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

## 12—6—43 to 18—6—43.

**The Royal Visit.**—His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor has arrived by air in N. AFRICA on a surprise visit to the British First and Eighth Armies, the American Armies and Air Forces, and the new French Armies, which have won memorable victories in the recent campaign. He will also use the occasion to invest Gen. Eisenhower with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. The appreciation which the gracious visit implies is a great encouragement to the armies now standing ready to storm Hitler's European Fortress. It is an act which will cause the greatest satisfaction throughout the British Empire and the Allied world.

**The Syrian-Turkish Frontier** was closed by the British authorities on Tuesday and reopened on Thursday.

The Radio has announced the appointment of Field-Marshal Wavell as the next Viceroy of INDIA, from October, in succession to Lord Linlithgow, and of Gen. Auchinleck who will take charge immediately as Commander-in-Chief of INDIA. A separate East ASIA Command will be created, from which INDIA will be separated.

**The Battle of the Italian Islands** in the Central Mediterranean is the chief event of the week. Four islands—all standing in or near the Sicilian Narrows—PANTELLARIA, LAMPEDUSA, LINOSA and LAMPIONE have surrendered unconditionally. All of them are parts of Metropolitan ITALY, first bits of enemy territory to be occupied by the Allies.

**Pantellaria**—'Mussolini's Malta' surrendered with 20,000 prisoners on Saturday (June 11) after a merciless bombardment and shelling from air for three weeks. LAMPEDUSA, which fell 36 hours later collapsed after 24 hours of bombing. It surrendered to a young R. A. F. Sergeant, who accidently descended on the island for lack of petrol. LINOSA was captured on the 13th by the British destroyer *Nubian*, and capitulated to a British Navy Warrant Officer, who riding a donkey presented the terms of unconditional surrender. LAMPIONE was captured on the 14th by a British Flagship.

On June 6 Spezia harbour was bombed, and three Italian battleships, a heavy cruiser and a merchant vessel were damaged.

**Germany.**—DUSSELDORF, MUNSTER, BOCHUM, BREMEN, KIEL and OBERHAUSEN were among the places raided by the R. A. F. during the week. The attack over DUSSELDORF lasted over an hour. Over BOCHUM in the Central RUHR 4,000lb bombs and thousands of incendiaries and high explosives were rained. BOCHUM is an important coal and iron centre. Naval installations in BREMEN were raided on the 13th. OBERHAUSEN, RUHR's 5th important industrial town was attacked on the 14th.

**Russia.**—An uneasy lull still hangs over RUSSIA, and the eastern front is the object of much speculation on the part of military 'experts' and commentators. From ANKARA first came a report that Hitler was going to make a bid for MOSCOW. This was followed by Dietmar's statement that the Germans had now passed to the defensive. Surely the Russian weather no longer stands in the way of any Nazi offensive. Though it is true that Hitler's offensive in 1941 and 1942 were on June 22 and June 19 it is now a month since the ground has become passable in RUSSIA. What is going on at present is an air duel at strategic centres like OREL, SARATOV, LISICHANSK and ROSTOV.

**China.**—Following the expulsion of the Japanese from ITU, the Chinese have attacked TAOSHIH, YUNMANG, HSUCHSIN, YINGCHANG and HWATUNG, along the banks of the Yangtse. They have also taken KUNGAP, SUNGTZE, MICHITAI and PEILICHOW in the same area. PEILICHOW is an island in the Yangtse.

**Chin Hills.**—A 6-day battle for the Chin Hills, in BURMA in the last week of May, in which the Japanese suffered 500 casualities, is reported. The battle took place in the wild mountainous country near KALEMYO, 200 miles north of ARAKAN. The Japanese objective was TIDDOM, one of the chief towns on the Chin Hills. The first attack was on an outpost called Signal Ridge, lightly held by the Gurkhas and the Chin levies. After a lull lasting a day, our troops counter-attacked the forward Jap-position of Basha, a heavily wooded steep hill. Two attacks were made and the hill was held for 6 hours. Finally, as the Jap fire from the adjoining areas became intense our troops were ordered to withdraw. This was the end of the 6-day battle. Casualties being very large the Japanese could not advance further; they have only secured a precarious footing on the border of the hills.

**In S. W. Pacific** the work of piercing the enemy arc to the north of AUSTRALIA is proceeding. Air attacks on CHOISEUL, MUNDA, KISKA, and RUSSEL Island are reported.

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## ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

**7—6—43. (Monday).**

**EUROPE** (German occupied).

**Day:—**
**Enemy shipping** off the DUTCH coast.
**Barges** in HOLLAND
**Locomotives** in BRITTANY (5 Allied planes missing).

**ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN**
**Axis targets** in PANTELLARIA and SICILY.

**RUSSIA.**
**Air combats and grounded aircraft** all along the RUSSIAN front.
**German air-fields** in the BRYANSK area.

**FAR EAST.**
**Air combats** over RUSSELL Island (19 Jap planes destroyed; 6 more damaged).
**KISKA** (Aleutians).
**Jap encampment** at WAHSI (Burma).

**8—6—43 (Tuesday).**

**EUROPE** (German occupied).

**NIGHT:—**
**Laying mines** in enemy coastal waters.

**ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.**
**Axis targets** in PANTELLARIA.
**Enemy bases** in South SARDINIA.

**RUSSIA.**
**Air combats and grounded aircraft** all along the Russian Front.
**Axis air-fields** in occupied RUSSIA.

**FAR EAST.**
**A Jap convoy** off KAVIENG (in the BISMARC sea).
**Jap air-fields** in Dutch New Guinea.
**DILI** (Portuguese Timor).
**Jap positions** at MUNDA (New Georgia Island).

**9—6—43 (Wednesday).**

**EUROPE** (German occupied).
No information available.

**ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.**
**Enemy shipping** in the AEGEAN SEA.
**PANTELLARIA.**

**RUSSIA.**
**Air combats and grounded aircraft** all along the RUSSIAN front.
**German air-fields** on the central front in RUSSIA.

**FAR EAST.**
**The air-field** at NABIRE (D. N. Guinea).
**Objectives** at KALEWA (Burma).

**10—6—43. (Thursday).**

**EUROPE** (German occupied).

**DAY:—**
**Offensive sweeps** over Northern FRANCE and BELGIUM.
**Armed trawlers** off the DUTCH Coast.

**ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.**
**Air-fields** at GERBINI and CATANIA (Sicily).
**PANTELLARIA.**

**RUSSIA**
**Air combats and grounded-aircraft** all along the Russian Front.
**Air-fields** in German occupied RUSSIA.

**FAR EAST.**
**The air-fields** at RABAUL (New Britain).
**The Jetty** at RATHEDAUNG (Burma).
**Buildings** at BUTHIDAUNG.
**Motor transport and Sampans** at BUTHIDAUNG (Burma).
**Jap base** at KALEWA (Burma).
**Rivercraft** between KALEWA and MYINGYAN (Burma).
**Sampans** off RAMREE Island (Burma).

**11—6—43 (Friday).**

**EUROPE** (German occupied).

**DAY:—**
**U-boat yards** at WILHELMSHAVEN (Germany).
**The harbour installations and submarine base** at CUXHAVEN (Germany).
Coke ovens and benzol plant at ZEEBRUGGE (Belgium).
**Offensive sweeps** over Northern FRANCE and the Dutch coast (5 Axis planes shot down and 1 Allied plane missing).

NIGHT :—
The industrial centre of DUSSELDORF (Germany).
The communications centre of MUNSTER (Germany).

ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.

Italian island out post of LAMPEDUSA.
A factory at POZZALLO (Sicily)
Railway sidings at MILAZZO (Sicily).

RUSSIA.

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the Russian Front.
German air-fields, fuel and ammunition in occupied RUSSIA.

FAR EAST.

Air-field and power house at KOEPANG (Portuguese Timor).
Venakanau and Rapope air-fields at RABAUL (N. Britain).
BABO (Dutch N. Guinea).
DILLI.
Jap targets at MADANG and SALAMAUA (N. Guinea).
GASMATA (N. Britain).
Objectives on the AKYAB Island (Burma).
Enemy positions at PHEIZANG.
Storage tanks, rivercraft and road transport along the CHINDWIN.

12—6—43 (Saturday).

EUROPE (German occupied).

DAY:—
Axis targets at ROUEN and CAEN (both in France).

NIGHT :—
The big industrial city of BOCHUM (Ruhr).
Transport in HOLLAND and Northern FRANCE.
Laying mines in enemy coastal waters.

ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.

Axis base of LAMPEDUSA.
Air-fields at CASTREL-VETRANO, MILO and BOCCADI FALCO (all in Sicily).

RUSSIA.

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the Russian Front.
German air-fields and communication centres in occupied RUSSIA.

FAR EAST.

KISKA (Aleutians).
Jap bases in New Guinea.
River Jetty near BUTHIDAUNG (Burma).
A bridge near KALEWA (Burma).
Marshalling yards at MANDALAY (Burma).
Railroad bridge at MYTINGE.
Boats on the IRRAWADDY.
Rolling stock at SAGAING (Burma).

13—6—43 (Sunday).

EUROPE (German occupied)

DAY:—
Axis objectives at FLUSHING (Belgium).

NIGHT :—
Military objectives in the RHINELAND (Germany).
Laying mines in enemy coastal waters.

ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.

The air-fields at GERBINI and CATANIA (Sicily).
Enemy shipping in the AEGEAN Sea and off the west coast of GREECE

RUSSIA.

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the RUSSIAN Front.
The railway junction at OREL.

FAR EAST.

The Venakanau air-field at RABAUL (N. Britain).
The air-field at GASMATA (N. Britain).
DILLI (Timor).
The town of KOEPANG (Timor).
Jap positions in the KAHILI-BUIN area (Solomons).
KISKA (Aleutians).
Railroad bridges at MEZA and KYUNGON (both in Burma).
Enemy installations at NYAUNGBINWUN and ALLAGAPPA (Burma).
The air-field at NANCHANG (China).
Warehouses at PUCHI (China).
Air combat over CANTON (China).

## ENEMY AIR RAIDS.

8—6—43 (Tuesday).

BRITAIN.

No information available.

RUSSIA.

The air-field near GORKI.

9—6—43 (Wednesday).

BRITAIN.

No air raid anywhere in BRITAIN.

RUSSIA.

Supply centres behind the Russian lines.

10—6—43 (Thursday).

BRITAIN.

No enemy air activity.

RUSSIA.

The air-field at YAROSLAVL.

11—6—43 (Friday).

BRITAIN.

No enemy air activity.

RUSSIA.

The air-fields at GORKI and other places.

12—6—43 (Saturday).

BRITAIN.

LONDON area (a few bombs dropped).

RUSSIA.

Russian air-fields in the central Front.

FAR EAST.

HENGYANG (China).

13—6—43 (Sunday).

BRITAIN.

Residential port of a north-east coastal town in ENGLAND.

RUSSIA.

Air battles over KUBAN and other fronts.

FAR EAST.

GOODENOUGH Island.

14—6—43 (Monday).

BRITAIN.

Two towns on the east coast of ENGLAND.
LONDON area (only an alert), (5 Axis planes shot down).

RUSSIA.

Russian railway and communication centres behind the Russian lines.

FAR EAST.

Port MORESBY (N. Guinea).

# SIDE LIGHTS.

**THE UNITED NATIONS' DAY.** News of the celebration of the Day on a world-wide scale comes from different centres, from FIJI and SYDNEY from CHUNGKING, CAIRO, ADDIS ABBABA and BEIRUT, from LONDON, MOSCOW and NEW YORK. In LONDON, one of the biggest crowds ever assembled, witnessed the Empire cavalcade, as it passed, and gave special cheers to the Indian stalwarts who formed part of the procession. In MOSCOW, the Soviet Flag, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were flown together, while in CAIRO, flowers were showered on the thousands of Allied troops, as they marched past in a 100-minute parade. At ROBERT HEIGHTS (near PRETORIA) South AFRICA celebrated the day, and the veteran statesman Field-Marshal Smuts said:

'To-day is a new day in our human calendar. No one can measure its future significance in the history of man. It may even become the most significant day in the history of human civilisation.

'Union—the idea of the United Nations has been born in fiery affliction. The old league and the old alliances and associations, have thus been replaced by a new bond, that of the United victims of aggression, and we intend to make this union a lasting landmark, a new beacon in history.'

All INDIA observed the Day as an occasion of rejoicing for the great victories won by the Allies' joint efforts, and for a renewal of the nation's resolve for continued effort. PUDUKKOTTAI too, celebrated the Day, with an imposing procession and a public meeting presided over by the Administrator. His speech, at once a message of hope and faith and a comprehensive survey of the war situation, is printed on another page.

To those looking with the eye of faith the Day is a symbol of a new world in the making, of the emergence of a future dreamt of by poets and envisaged by prophets, to which, through the travail of war the world is moving, for the establishment of peace and goodwill on earth. At any rate, such is the joint resolve of at least 33 nations who have joined in a holy alliance to end the evil thing called the Axis. Elsewhere we print a list of these countries, giving their areas and population. A glance at it will show that it comprises not only the biggest and most powerful States of the world but the smallest and the weakest. It represents a union of hearts as well of hands, of immense resources and gigantic forces, of co-ordinated strategy and common leadership. For variety of men and interests it is the strangest combination, but considering the singleness of purpose it is also the closest partnership, and their number, calculated in States, and not in nations only, is not 33 but more than a hundred, seeing that some of the partners, like the U. S. A., the U. S. S. R., and South AFRICA are unions of States. For every man who marches under Hitler six march against him. Against 273 million men under the Axis yoke stand arrayed 1,645 million free men of the United Nations. For every square mile owned or seized by the Axis the United Nations have eight.

What a contrast it makes to the Axis—the league of quislings and marauders, built on fear and terror, and run by the gestapo and the fifth column! The United Nations is a partnership, a free companionship, born in the hour of danger of the deepest gloom, when BRITAIN stood alone and fought alone, when Allies came in one after another, seeing the

justice of the cause, and the interests at stake. It is an organisation, that slowly but inevitably has come into existence; but it is a growing family, growing daily in strength as well as in number.

June 14 dedicated last year by President Roosevelt to the cause of the United Nations has thus become a red letter day in the calendar of the world, and let us in the words of Mr. Churchill pledge now, to each other, one for all, and all for each, 'not merely support and succour till victory comes, but that wider understanding, that quickened sense of human sympathy, that recognition of the common purpose of humanity, without which the suffering and striving of the United Nations would not achieve its full reward.'

Let us pray, with Roosevelt :—

'God of the Free, we pledge our hearts and lives to-day to the cause of all free mankind; grant us Victory over tyrants who would enslave all freemen and nations; grant us the faith and understanding to cherish all who fight for freedom as if they were our brothers. Grant us brotherhood in hope and union, not only for the days of this bitter war but for the days to come, which shall and must unite all the children of the earth. Most of all, grant us brotherhood, not only for this day, but for all our years.'

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**Mr. CHURCHILL'S SPEECHES**, after the Washington talks, though pitched in a subdued key, have the terseness of aphoristic utterances added to his usual literary grace. Speaking to the Allied soldiers assembled in the ruins of the amphitheatre at CARTHAGE, he made the mordant observation, 'Corporal Hitler helped the Allies from ALAMEIN onwards throughout the whole N. African campaign. This self-made, self- unmade man has added sauce to the goose you have caught and eaten.' Here are other extracts taken from his speech of June 8 before the House of Commons.

'The mellow light of Victory now begins to play on the entire expanse of the World War.'

'Vast armies have come into being in this African war—a most powerful and finely tempered weapon.'

'Amphibious operations of peculiar complexity and hazard on a large scale are approaching.'

'Stalingrad and Tunisia are the greatest military disasters that have ever befallen Germany in all the wars she has made, and they are many.'

'Hitler expected his Tunisian army to hold out at least till August. The sudden collapse is characteristic of German psychology, which was evidenced after Jena, and also at the very end of the last war.'

'We are prepared to win this war by hard fighting, and if necessary, by hard fighting alone.'

'It may well be that these guilty races that trumpeted the glories of war will be extolling the virtues of peace before the end.'

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**HITLER'S QUANDARY.** We must also add that Mr. Churchill has, in his House of Commons speech, most successfully managed to play the part of Sphinx to a baffled enemy. He has kept Hitler guessing and guessing frantically what the Allies will do now. In one place he refers to 'amphibious operations of a peculiar complexity and hazard'; and in another place, to 'complete destruction by

bombing from the air.' Whether it is possible to finish the war by aerial bombardment alone is an open question, but beside our present point. The crux of the matter is Hitler is kept guessing. 'To attack or not to attack', 'to take the offensive or to be on the defensive', 'to be or not to be', these are the questions that harass and worry Hitler now. If the Allies are not going to invade Europe at present, he must attack RUSSIA to seal his eastern flank. Supposing the Allies have completed their invasion plans, he must give up his Russian adventure and reserve what forces he has to guard his European fortress. The fact is, any move he may now make may prove disastrous. Hitler has paid enough already for his 'infallibility.' He has been disgraced at STALINGRAD and in TUNISIA. He dare not make another mistake. Thus, Mr. Churchill's war of nerves is most successful. At the beginning of the war Hitler waged this war on the Allies. Now it is the turn of the Allies. Hitler is undecided and indecision is the parent of demoralisation.

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**AIR WAR** While the Allied ground-armies are resting for a while after the strenuous N. African campaign, and are getting ready for the next assault, and the Navy is skirmishing and waiting for its prey, the air arm, as the Air Correspondent of the *Daily Mail* has put it, has taken over the war for the present, and the exponents of Win-the-war-by-bombing are trying out their theory. Whether they are able to establish their thesis or not, the Allies will meanwhile gain their supreme objective of '*softening*' the enemy, even if he is not *beaten*, preparatory to the Allied invasion which will follow. This is the meaning of the apparently unrelated attacks ranging from 'the icy slopes of ICELAND to the sands of EGYPT'. Large forces of the size of army divisions are operating day and night. The primary factor now is not the frequency but the weight of the attack, the aim being the *obliteration* of the enemy's industrial centres. In support of his statement Mr. Colin Bednall, the *Daily Mail's* Air Correspondent has made certain startling disclosures about the Battle of the RUHR. He says:—

'We are striking far deeper into the vitals of the entire German war machine than most laymen can imagine. Whatever the German plans were for the campaign against Russia, they will have to be changed to meet the certainty of a decrease in the flow of munitions to the Front. Even if reasons of internal morale force Hitler to launch some form of attack in Russia, it is certain now that it will be considerably less formidable than was contemplated even 3 months ago.

'The recent enormous destruction of the factories at Essen, Dortmund, Dusseldorf and elsewhere has imposed almost an immediate influence on the military situation. One result of the attacks on Essen was that over 300 workshops of the Krupps works were seriously damaged, and that the complete destruction of 200 out of these 300 has deprived the Germans of nearly 1,000 military trucks and at least 150 locomotives every day. When Dortmund was photographed after the attack on May 23, it was completely clear of industrial smoke. The town was dead. It is no exaggeration to say that if the R. A. F. should succeed in wiping out the industries of the Ruhr it would be the greatest victory the Allies have won since the war began'.

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**CASCADE RAIDS.** The chief method now adopted by the Strategic Air Force is what is known as the Cascade Raid, by which heavy attacks are delivered on heavily defended areas with minimum loss to the attackers.

It is done by concentrating a large number of aircraft on a limited target in a very short space of time, so that the enemy has no time to use his anti-aircraft, or night fighters, or civil defences to effect. So rapidly do the swarming attackers move that the anti-aircraft can only aim at a single plane, while half a dozen others drop their deadly bombs, unattacked. For this the *Mosquito* is the ideal plane. For speed and for its rapier thrust, it is the fastest military machine in the world.

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**WATER-BOMBING.** The R. A. F. has also specialised in water-bombing, as was witnessed over the Ruhr dams. The technique is to drop a tremendous weight of explosives at the right place and the right level so as to split the dam's water-face.

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**THE DECLINE OF THE LUFTWAFFE.** The *Luftwaffe* no longer maintains its superiority either East or West or South. Driven out of N. AFRICA, being driven out of the Mediterranean, and pounded in the West, it is now beaten on the Eastern Front also. At present the military operations in RUSSIA are chiefly air offensives on German-occupied centres. Junctions like GOMEL, KARACHEO and SMOLENSK have been heavily attacked. The German raid on KURSK with 500 planes on June 2 ended disastrously with the loss of 163 machines, while the Russian attack on the German supply base of OREL on June 4 with 520 planes was successful, with the loss of one plane only.

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**REAP WHAT YOU SOW.** The Nazis are now being destroyed with the very weapons which they forged for themselves, and though they must reap what they sowed Goebbels has been loud in his complaints about the inhumanity of the attacks, and on every wave-length, every hour is appealing to pity knowing that the British heart is soft even in the sternest hour. The British bombers, partly for humanitarian reasons and partly to avoid waste, have always carefully avoided residential areas not mixed up with industrial centres. It is no part of the British plan to kill German civilians.

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**SOB STUFF.** Decrying this kind of sob stuff, indulged in, of late, by Axis propaganda M. Esmer, the Turkish journalist writes in the *Ulas* 'It is impossible that every conscience should not be pained at the tragedies caused by air raids. But the same conscience revolts when attempts are made to exploit its distress for propaganda purposes. It was the Axis States which first built up a large air force and used it on a large scale and which first bombed large cities. Now that their enemies are using the same arm with equal effectiveness they forget the past and scoff at other peoples' reason. We are not aware that before the summer of 1940, the British raided or destroyed in GERMANY cities of the size of LONDON, BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, COVENTRY or CANTERBURY. The truth of the matter is that at the time the Germans never dreamt that their enemies would one day be in a position to bomb German cities. The German complaints prove that the Germans have realised for themselves how terrible air-raids can be, but what a pity it is that this belated realisation can be of no avail.'

**A FATAL ANNIVERSARY.** The third anniversary, on June 10, of ITALY's entry into the war has synchronised with Mussolini's unconditional surrender of his island of PANTELLARIA, to be followed by the surrender of LAMPEDUSA within 36 hours to an young R.A.F. Sergeant who happened to make a forced landing for lack of petrol. Two more islands—LAMPIONE and LINOSA have since capitulated. The last 3 islands, known as the ISOLE PALAGIE, and standing half-way between SICILY and TRIPOLI, control the narrows, and their occupation, together with that of PANTELLARIA, opens up the sea route between the western and eastern basins of the Mediterranean. The bombing of SICILY, and of objectives in the Aegean waters and metropolitan ITALY are in progress. The hour of doom is near. The Gothard Alpine tunnel, ITALY'S life-line from central and northern EUROPE, the land route from which her main supplies of food must arrive, has been damaged. Daily 150 trains traverse this pass, one every 10 minutes. A week's stoppage would halt a thousand trains.

ITALY's fate is sealed. It is all due, as Mr. Roosevelt observed on hearing the news of the fall of PANTELLARIA, to the evil genius of Mussolini. 'He has been,' to quote Mr. Cordell Hull, 'false to all his people and false to every law and rule of organised society.'

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**THE GIRAUDISTS AND THE DE-GAULLISTS.** It is time, we think, that the followers of Giraud and de-Gaulle, together with their leaders, made up their differences without more delay, and set to work on the supreme task of winning the war. The present squabbles for place and power are to say the least unseemly. It is something that a new committee–not a Government yet—of National Liberation has been set up, which is striving to weld the discordant elements. It is possible that in the new arrangement Giraud will be C-in-C, with de-Gaulle as War Minister. The latest news foreshadows an agreement.

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**EGYPT AND RUSSIA.** If proof were needed of the death-blow given to Dr. Goebbels' Bolshevist Bogey propaganda by Stalin's announcement of the dissolution of the Comintern, it is furnished by EGYPT's recent declaration of the restoration of her diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

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**JAPANESE REVERSES IN CHINA.** The expulsion of the Japanese from ITU, and from Central CHINA generally, apart from being a Japanese humiliation, opens a new and brighter chapter for CHINA in the war now already 6-years old. For the first time the Chinese fought under a powerful air-umbrella provided by the U. S. Mr. Soong has gratefully acknowleged the help. He has declared, 'China, for the first time, has an air-umbrella. What a world of difference it makes! Chungking is now safe.'

CHUNGKING is also jubilant. A Japanese force, no less than 160,000 strong, moving towards but, perhaps not on CHUNGKING, and intent on capturing the rice-fields and the fortifications along the Yangtse, has been driven back a hundred miles with the loss of 30,000 men. JAPAN's hold on the upper reaches of the river has weakened; the rice-fields have been rescued.

**MR. CURTIN'S CONFIDENCE.** Mr Curtin, AUSTRALIA's Prime Minister, is not the kind of person to be easily convinced or satisfied. It is therefore an assurance doubly assured, which he gave on June 6 about AUSTRALIA's safety and challenging position, when he said :—

'I had a meeting with the C-in-C. of the Allied forces in the S. W. Pacific at Sydney on Monday. It was a good day, and from the Australian point of view I feel that pressure on this country is going to be thrown back on the enemy.

'The conclusions of President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill for the prosecution of the war in the Pacific, with as much vigour as the war in Europe, have ruinous portents for the discomfiture of the Japanese.

'I don't think the enemy can now invade this country...we can hold him at bay. I believe that we can hold Australia as a base from which to launch both limited and major offensives against Japan.'

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**WAR EFFORT IN PUDUKKOTAI.** In view of the inability of the State to produce sufficient paddy to meet all the needs of the public, in spite of 26,000 acres newly brought under cultivation as the result of the Grow-More-Food drive, the PUDUKKOTTAI Government have urged the people to supplement their rice diet with Ragi, Cholam and Kambu. An order has also been passed prohibiting forward contracts in respect of current cotton crops, (that is, sown before 1st March 1943), after 16th June. Every contract outstanding on that date will be deemed closed at a rate fixed by the Government.

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## ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE TO THE GREEKS.

The people of Greece, who having been "given 3 hours in which to decide whether to accept Axis slavery," decided to fight and are fighting on.

"If they had been given 3 years instead of 3 hours, their choice would have been the same. To-day Greece is a land of desolation, stripped bare of all essentials of living. Thousands have died of hunger. Thousands are dying. To-day Greece is gaunt and haggard, a sample of what the Axis is so eager, and willing to hand to all the world. But within their own land, and upon other shores, Greeks are fighting on. They will never be defeated. The day will come when liberated Greeks will again maintain their own government within the shadow of the Acropolis and the Parthenon.

"As an expression of our hopes and prayers that this day may be hastened, the Government and people of the U. S. offer a token of our warm friendship for the Government and people of Greece."

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# JAPAN CANNOT INVADE AUSTRALIA.

*Mr. Curtin.*

*The conclusions of President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill for the prosecution of the war in the Pacific, with as much vigour as the war in Europe, have ominous portents for*

*the discomfiture of the Japanese. The holding war imposed on us under circumstances of great difficulty has been an obligation under global strategy, which has been discharged.*

As in the case of Britain, we had a close call at one stage. The Battle of the Coral Sea was deliverance, and the return of the Australian Imperial Force enabled us to stop the Jap advance in New Guinea just in time.

**I don't think the enemy can now invade this country. We have proved that with the resources we have had, together with the command of the sea established by the gallant U. S. Navy by its decisive victories at Midway and in the Solomons, we can hold him at bay.**

*We are not yet immune from marauding raids, which may cause damage and loss. I believe, however, that we can hold Australia as a base from which to launch both limited and major offensives against Japan. This conception must be the pattern to govern the nature and extent of Australia's war effort, as part of the plan of the United Nations in the Pacific.*

My discussions with Gen. MacArthur were marked with the greatest degree of cordiality, as has always been the case. This country can feel most grateful to Gen. MacArthur, who came here at a crucial time, and has applied himself in such a distinguished way to ensure the security of Australia as a base, so that the cause of the United Nations in the Pacific will not fail.

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# AIR WAR—THE WAY TO VICTORY.

## (Maj-Gen. Ralph Royce, Commanding the First Air Force of the U. S. Army Air Forces.)

We will win the peace by bombing Germany. For the first time in their long history of aggression, the Germans are learning what war really means. We are going to pound and pound Hitlerland, until the Germans beg and cry for the only terms we shall give them—unconditional surrender.

Many German cities lie in ruins even now. But let me tell you ; Germany has not seen anything yet. Wait until we really put into action the great fleets of Fortresses and Liberators—wait till the gigantic bombers, which will replace them, start flying over Berlin and Hitler's other centres—wait till the bigger bombs we are making begin to fall.

If we invade the Continent with the powerful armies we are building up, thousands of lives will be saved because of the softening which our bombers and fighter-bombers have been giving Germany and Italy for many months.

**I firmly believe the more we can destroy Germany from the air before the war ends, the better will our chances be for a lasting peace.**

### NO SPARING OF JAPS.

The man who has his eyes plucked out by an eagle whose nest he is robbing, is not likely to rob the eagle's nest again. We solemnly intend to inflict upon Japan so many Pearl Harbours, that the children of Japan's war-lords will shudder at the very mention of the name. Major-Gen. Doolittle carried out his gallant raid on Japan with 16 aircraft. I predict that you will calculate the strength of the final raids against Japan by adding not just one cipher but 2 ciphers to that number.

The Japanese boast that they have never lost a war. That was one reason they felt so ready to jump on us. But, we intend not only that they shall lose this war, but that they shall lose it so crushingly—with their cities in ashes, and their people driven into the mountains—that they will remember it for ever, and never try it again.

# HAVOC ON WINGS.

(*Middle East Review.*)

The steady destruction of Axis air power has not halted with the cessation of land fighting in North Africa. During the last days of Axis resistance in Tunisia, the Germans and Italians were made to take a greater punishment from the sky than they inflicted on Poland in 1939 and France in 1940. It has been stated by eye-witnesses that at times the Allied air supremacy was so complete that the operation looked more like a display than a battle. During those days the largest number of sorties ever flown by Allied aircraft in a day—more than 2,500—was recorded.

Following immediately on the collapse of the Axis in Tunisia, the Allied air-forces were free to turn their whole weight against Italy in the Mediterranean. In Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Pantellaria, Mussolini's airfields, harbours, railways and other military targets began to feel the weight of Allied bombs. On May 20 alone, a total of 113 Axis aircraft were destroyed, and between May 20 and 24, the Axis lost 300 machines against the Allied loss of 16. Twenty enemy planes for every Allied aircraft. That is the ratio of losses.

The *Luftwaffe* and the *Regia Aeronautica* are being swept from the Mediterranean skies and islands. And the pressure of Allied bombing has by no means reached its peak. But its devastating effects are already apparent. After a week of terrible battering from Allied bombers, the Axis Air Command in Sicily is now making desperate efforts to save the Island's ports, bases and airfields from complete destruction. But despite all Axis attempts, American Flying Fortresses continue to get through by day and R.A.F. Wellingtons by night. This day and night air offensive in the Central Mediterranean will eventually shake Italy from end to end.

"It is the settled policy of our two staffs," said Mr. Churchill in Washington, "to make it impossible for Germany to carry on any form of war-industry on a large scale either in Germany, Italy or the occupied countries........." That policy pursued with devastating effect against Germany in Europe has now been extended to the Mediterranean. The Axis is only just beginning to learn what bombing on an immense scale can do.

# NEW R. A. F. BOMBER COMMAND TECHNIQUE.

The seventh R. A. F. raid on Essen this year, and the 56th of the war, was unlike any previous raid on any other target in Germany. The attack was carried out in ten big waves, which suggests that Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris is experimenting with a new technique.

Two years ago bombers were sent over the target, a few at a time, at intervals of seven hours or so. The effect was to keep people in their air raid shelters all night, but the slow rate at which the bombs fell did not present a very serious problem for defence workers.

A year ago, when the production of big weight-lifters was well advanced, the technique of concentration was introduced. From 5 to 15 tons of bombs were dropped every minute, and the raid was all over in one crowded hour or so. In recent weeks, concentration has reached a very high level, with bombs falling on the target at the rate of 30 tons or more every minute continuously for three-quarters of an hour.

Now it seems, Bomber Command's Chief has decided to combine the two techniques—long duration and concentration. The main purpose of concentration is to swamp the defences. The main purpose of long duration is to keep the Germans underground and sleepless. 200 tons of bombs dropped in six minutes can probably swamp the defences just as effectively as 2,000 tons in sixty minutes. By dropping ten instalments of 200 tons at intervals of, say, half an hour, the Germans can be kept out of bed for at least five hours, and their defences can be swamped simultaneously. There is the added advantage that the intervals give fires a chance to take hold, and increase the effect of following loads.

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# ATTACKERS ARE NOW HUNTED.

## ATLANTIC GAP CLOSED TO U-BOATS.

(*The Daily Sketch.*)

Naval officers say that the Atlantic gap has been closed. It is now a graveyard for U-boats.

The weapon of U-pack has been turned against the men who devised it. The locating of one U-boat has usually served as a signal for the hunting of many.

When figures for recent convoy actions are finally assessed, it is confidently expected that May will prove to be the most disastrous month U-boats have ever experienced.

After one recent convoy action, the sea in the area was littered with floating fragments of shattered and crippled enemy submarines.

To-day every mile of the Atlantic from America to Britain is protected. The gap has been wiped out by the use of pocket aircraft-carriers carrying Seafires and Swordfish. These planes now control the gap—the area which could not previously be covered by long-range shore-based aircraft.

Gradually U-boats have been herded into a steadily narrowing strip, and instead of being the attackers they are now more often the hunted.

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# GERMANY BUILDING MERCHANT SHIPS NOW.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF MOVE.

(*The Daily Mail.*)

Germany is now switching some of her overworked industry to merchant ship-building. The significance of this is better realised against the fact that she began the war without any such programme.

Her rapid conquests gave her control over such quantities of Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, French and Mediterranean tonnage, that she was able to consider merchant ships as a capital asset, on which she could draw without any need to find replacements, at least until after the war.

It is another of her calculations that have gone wrong. The reason is twofold. Her losses have been heavy owing to the brilliant work of our fleet, minelayers, the Coastal Command and ever-increasing attacks of our light coastal craft. In the meantime, she needs a larger fleet than she estimated originally, because of the wear and tear on her internal rail transport outstripping its economic rate of repair.

We have already heard how she had cut priorities in U-boat construction, to try to make up the loss in locomotives destroyed by R. A. F. sweeps. Now she is to cut into them further to find building yards, raw materials and machinery to construct the type of merchant vessel particularly suited to her Baltic trade.

It is rather a misnomer to call it the Baltic nowadays. To-day Stettin, the chief Baltic port, is no longer a commercial proposition. The Baltic trade in iron ore now has to come through the Kiel Canal into the waters of the North Sea, and ships then have to creep down the coast of Holland, dodging our reconnaissance as best as they can, until reaching the Rhine mouth.

Cargoes are next transferred to the Rhine barges, to make their way in the face of fire and flood to places like Duisberg and Dortmund. Even these hazards are considered more practicable than the overland haul.

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# MR. CHURCHILL'S WASHINGTON PRESS CONFERENCE.

## PRIME MINISTER AT HIS BEST.

The *Daily Mail* Washington Correspondent describing Mr. Churchill's Press Conference says :—

He was frank—very frank. Words poured effortlessly from his lips, which most of the time he kept pursed over his cigar. He had no notes, and never consulted either the Ambassador or his Secretary. A Canadian next to me said, "He talks blue streak". He did.

He was in tremendous form and made one biting joke after another. His phrases were brilliant and dazzling. I found myself almost incapable of criticism, or even objectivity. This man held the entire room, and we sat there as if mesmerised.

His manner was most gracious, without the slightest trace of arrogance. He did not talk down to us or at us, and once, when a young correspondent asked a somewhat stupid question and then flushed with embarrassment, the Prime Minister noticing his discomfiture put him at ease by a light, easy reply. If he had been our host at dinner he could not have been more charming.

I asked my question, and he answered lengthily. I thought Lord Halifax winced a little at the Prime Minister's frankness, and his Secretary kept glancing anxiously at his watch. Churchill talked on unperturbed. He skipped from one continent to another and vaulted over the oceans as questions shifted from one theatre of war to another.

# SECOND FRONT PROBLEMS.

*By Liberator (From the Observer).*

A new note of appeal has been noticeable in all Axis-inspired comment on the Grand Strategy of the war. It has made an outspoken appearance in the Rome correspondence of Swiss and Swedish Right Wing newspapers, and also in the German comments on Ribbentrop's visit to Rome.

"The solidarity of Germany and Italy means the solidarity of all European people" —so runs the inspired story-"*regardless of whether they already recognize this fact or not.*" Rome correspondents of neutral conservative newspapers argue similarly ; and not without inspiration. The visit of Monsignor Spellman to the Vatican is taken as the peg on which to hang the following interpretation of the feeling in Rome's "official circles": Russian successes have for the moment created a certain agreement of interests between the Allies and the Axis, and though this momentry concordance does not signify that the Axis is begging for peace, *it would be a good thing if the Allies took the situation into account and did not open a Second Front in Europe.*

This is the Axis invitation to the Allies for a limited contribution to the anti-Bolshevik front. The Allied answer was given unequivocally and unconditionally at Casablanca. One cannot stress this too often. The Second Front in Europe was underwritten, by implication if not in so many words.

## FIGHT FOR TIME.

The half-year which now lies before us may be the most fateful that mankind has ever faced. The Axis leaders know it. With every means at their disposal they seek to delay the tide of events. No sacrifice was too great. The German Sixth Army was the first. It won a short respite for its more fortunate comrades-in-arms. The attempt of Rommel and Von Arnim to halt the tide of Allied attack in Africa has ended in disaster.

The U-boats likewise aim at delaying Allied concentration. They sink our ships and delay our equipment moving into the battlefronts. But they also draw upon them selves—and Occupied France—a large proportion of the bombs.

We are racing against time now in every sense, just as much as we did after Dunkirk. Six months we have at the most. And at this moment the Axis launches yet one more delaying offensive. This is conducted through its diplomatic channels.

## DIVIDED AUTHORITY.

On the military side of our affairs, we have expressed our determination to act.

On that score alone, we might rest content with the solemn undertaking of action underwritten at the Casablanca Conference. But good intentions and urgent desires are not enough to turn it from a threat into a reality. *And these conditions for achieving the Second Front are not only military.*

We have yet one more task: one that was not tackled at Casablanca and one that does not brook further delay. When the Armies of Liberation land on the Continent they may descend on any of the lands from Norway to Greece. On their shores, as we touch land, we shall find the greatest accumulation of political dynamite since the days of the French Revolution. We must know how to handle it.

When our troops land, stripped of all in essential auxiliary forces, labour gangs, and equipment, where shall we turn for support? In Norway it may be comparatively simple; but nowhere else. In Holland, Belgium, and France we shall find a Nazi Quisling administration carrying on the daily life of the country. In Italy we shall find the Fascist civil administration in charge.

What are we to do? Are we going to follow the North African example and leave these people in office on the ground that we do not seek to interfere in their domestic affairs, or that we cannot be bothered with civil administration in the midst of battle? Or are we to instal the London Emigré Governments to take over, backed by our military strength?

### "THIS NEED NOT BE".

General Giraud has informed his new Economic Council that he is a fervent believer in the Corporate State—there can be no other interpretation of his speech. His Radio Station is plugging the news to France that Giraud's army is the leader in the liberation of France. To whom, then, do the Allies appeal when they land in France?

The familiar problem is equally acute in Italy where there is no lack of claimants for the office of turncoat-in-chief. If we go further east to Yugoslavia and Greece we shall find the problem even more serious. Here we come into conflict not only with local interests but also with movements having the diplomatic support of the Soviet Union.

All this need not be. We can state now categorically that not only have we no interests in common with the Axis in Europe, but also that we have none in common with any collaborators and satellities of the Axis. *There is no concordance in Europe but a deep division; we shall deal only with those who have not worked with the Axis, and we shall back only those whose democratic intentions for the future are "sans peur et sans reproche".*

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## AND STILL MORE BUNDLES FOR RUSSIA.

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There are two main routes by which British supplies pour into Soviet territories: one is the perilous Arctic route to Murmansk, through waters dominated all the way by an enemy-occupied coastline; the other is across thousands of miles of ocean to the Persian Gulf, and then by land across mountain ranges and desert.

Nineteen great convoys have navigated the waters of the North, bearing thousands of tanks and planes for Russia. Each convoy has been the equivalent of a major naval engagement. Murmansk has been turned into one of the busiest ports of the world, and the Germans have thrown massed air attacks against it, realising its vital importance to Russian resistance.

Figures of the aid supplied speak for themselves. In July, 1942, the British Minister of Production asked, "Has Britain fulfilled the actual contract which she entered into with Russia for the delivery of supplies......?" The answer was 'yes.' Britain was then shipping tanks to Russia at the rate of 50 a week. At the end of May, the British had also shipped 11 per cent more aircraft than had been promised up to the end of June. For every 100 aircraft Britain promised, she shipped 111.

In the last 12 months, a total of over 3,000 aircraft, 4,000 tanks and 3,000 vehicles have been sent to Russia from England and the United States. The figure for miscellaneous cargo, machine tools, metals and so on is 831,000 deadweight tons. In addition there were 42,000 tons of aviation petrol and 66,000 tons of fuel oil.

Russians have appreciated what the British have done. In the critical days of November, 1941, when the Germans were hammering at the gates of Moscow, the British rushed planes and tanks to the vital front.

It was a turning point in the war against Germany, and in the following spring when the Germans were being pushed back, Litvinov spoke Russia's thanks: "We appreciate the material help so loyally rendered, and still being rendered, by Great Britain to our Red Army."

Britain has had world-wide commitments, and has fulfilled them. Without hesitation, she took on the great task of supplying the Soviet Union with weapons to defeat the common enemy. The tide is now turning in favour of the Allies, and the heartening news is a tribute not only to Russian courage, but to British workers and British ships, Russia won the battle of Stalingrad, and Britain won the battle of the convoys.

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# WAR DEMANDS ON SHIPPING.

## CONTROLLING THE ALLOCATION OF TONNAGE.

*From The Times*

Our Shipping Correspondent, in an article describing the operation of the control of shipping resources, writes :—

This control is practised by Civil servants and experienced shipping men, working in the closest co-operation at the Ministry of War Transport, under the leadership of Lord Leathers. These men are constantly planning; yet the results of their labours are liable to be disturbed at any time, not only by what the enemy may do but also, and probably to a greater extent, by what the allied nations may wish to do. The outstanding example of interference with original plans was the preparation for the North African campaign.

Clear-cut divisions between types of ships in peace-time cannot be maintained in war. So the tramp of to-day becomes the liner of to-morrow. She may not have the speed usually associated with a liner, and her holds may not be divided up like those of a liner designed for carrying innumerable description of goods, many of them in small packages, instead of cargo of commodities in bulk, such as grain or coal, for which the tramp was built. As many British liners have been withdrawn from their regular services for other purposes, vessels of the liner class belonging to allied nations are employed to replace them in their trades, and also many ordinary British cargo vessels.

### POOLING OF RESOURCES.

The pooling of shipping resources is exemplified in the arrangements made between this country and the United States. These ensure that if one country is unable to meet the needs of a particular programme it can arrange to draw on the tonnage of the other. These and other adjustments are made, as required, by the Combined Shipping Adjustment Boards sitting in London and Washington. The principle is carried a stage farther in the

work of the Combined Production and Resources Board, concerned with the planning of the production of the two countries in such a way that the utmost economy is secured in the use of shipping.

A notable example of the diversion of ships from one specialized service to another is the employment of British and Norwegian vessels specially built to bring fruit from southern ports, in conditions which meant that in relation to the actual weight of the fruit the cubic capacity was extraordinarily high. During the war, these ships have been used instead to carry heavy deadweight cargo, together with lighter and more bulky goods. Some of them, small in comparison with the giants, have withstood heavy weather remarkably well.

The need to economize in tonnage often results in a ship sailing in one capacity for parts of the voyage, and on another performing quite different service. A vessel may carry a cargo from North America, including aircraft or vehicles for the Eighth Army, and may return to this country with a mixed cargo of oil-seeds, copper, and pig-iron. Liners which have transported troops and military stores to the Middle East, have been directed to load refrigerated meat on the return voyage. Advance planning of this kind would be impracticable if the work were to be attempted in watertight compartments.

### HARD-WORKED SHIPS.

Part of the planning to use the available tonnage most effectively, includes arrangements for fuelling ships rapidly at depôts throughout the world, discharging and loading vessels quickly in port, salving lame ducks, and repairing those that become casualties. It is imperative that ships should be turned round in port in the shortest possible time. This matter is the constant concern of the Ministry, whose Shipping (Operation) Control is specifically charged with its supervision. Vessels are worked hard nowadays. Gone are the days of comfortable stays in port, while machinery was almost leisurely overhauled ; and inevitably the ships feel the strain of the present rush. Repairs, other than those essential for safety, are frequently deferred till opportunities can be made for the work to be done.

When hostilities cease, the travelling public will miss many fine ships and some that remain will bear war scars in one shape or another. Work like the transport of heavy tanks, and the equipment for landing them at small ports, often leaves its marks on structures. Accommodation which has been torn out of vessels will need to be reinstated, engines will want extensive repairs and worn-out parts will have to be replaced. The places of many ships planned for special trades and no longer afloat, have been taken partly by vessels of simple design, built mainly to serve the country in time of emergency and with the need for rapid production always in mind. The mercantile marine which survives hostilities will be very different from the fine fleet that the nation had at the outbreak.

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# LOOTING BY JAPAN.

## SYSTEMATIC PILLAGE IN THE FAR EAST.

*(From a Times Correspondent, lately in China).*

It is only natural, perhaps, that with the publication of the United Nations' statement regarding the "plundering by the enemy Powers of the territories which have been

overrun or brought under enemy control", commentators should have devoted most of their attention to looting in Europe. There is, however, another part of the world, the Far East, in which systematic plundering, direct and indirect, by an enemy Power has now been in progress for over 10 years.

The Japanese Army from the date of the invasion of Manchuria in 1931 has been a predatory force. To all protests about the uprooting of Third Power interests and the monopolizing of all the more important branches of trade and commerce, Japan opposed the specious pretext that these were the work of the independent "Government" of "Manchukuo," for which it had no responsibility.

## MONOPOLIES.

The process gathered impetus in April 1935, with the establishment of a petroleum monopoly, which drove the American and British oil companies out of business. It was extended in subsequent years to the monopolization of salt, the manufacture of matches, and the distribution and sale of opium, and agricultural products, insurance business, and the export and import trade. All communications were taken over and exploited by Japanese concerns, and the foreign banks were crippled by currency and exchange restrictions. Japanese concerns monopolized the exploitation of Manchuria's mineral wealth.

The outbreak of hostilities in China in 1937 gave the Japanese Army scope for extending the policy of systematic looting within the Great Wall. Shanghai, in particular, appears to have been regarded from 1937 onwards,—as Blucher is reported to have regarded London—as a magnificent city to loot. Those areas of Shanghai, including a portion of the International Settlement north of the Soochow Creek, which were under Japanese occupation were looted of everything the Japanese fancied. Chinese-owned industrial undertakings were seized by the army, and where possible operated under its control. Where British and American industries were not actually seized, and many of them suffered the carrying off of valuable machinery and other plant, they were in most cases crippled by restrictions upon the delivery of raw materials and the transportation of their finished products. In some instances, as in the case of the egg industry, which had been developed by British and American companies, the Japanese did not even stop at pillaging their eggs in the streets of Shanghai.

## "CO-PROSPERITY".

Shanghai had a vivid example of what "co-prosperity" really meant in the latter part of 1940, when the Municipal Council was compelled to arrange for the import from Rangoon, Saigon, and Bangkok of thousands of tons of rice to save the Chinese population from starvation. The Japanese Army, paying in worthless military yen, had requisitioned the surplus rice of the Yangtse area, from which Shanghai had formerly derived the bulk of its rice supplies, for export to Japan. There was a similar situation in regard to coal, because Japan was monopolizing the output of China's collieries, many of which she had seized.

Rice and coal constituted only a fraction of Japan's loot from China. Special official companies were organized to exploit the resources of North and Central China, regardless of their previous ownership. The Central China Development Company, for

example, established subsidiaries to operate or exploit iron and coal mines, railways, tele-communications, inland navigation, bus routes, public utilities, fisheries, and silk. Among the railway enterprises it took over were the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, in which British investors had a stake of about £ 3,000,000, and the Tientsin-Pukow line, in which British investments amounted to about the same figure. The Central China Railway Company, which claimed the ownership of these railways, ignored British protests, and was reported to be making huge profits out of their operation.

## AFTER PEARL HARBOUR.

The opportunity for unrestricted looting of Shanghai came with the extension of hostilities to the Far East. Japanese naval and military forces occupied the International Settlement on December 8, 1941, and almost immediately demanded inventories of all local stocks of petrol, metals, machinery, leather, cotton, rubber, chemicals and drugs, automobiles, and paper, which were in due course seized. All "enemy" undertakings were placed in the hands of "liquidators," and either closed down or handed over to Japanese concerns to operate. Locally printed "Central Reserve Bank" notes, without any backing, were forcibly substituted at a ratio of 1:2 for Chinese national currency. Private and business premises of "enemy" nationals were seized and occupied by Japanese, including such noteworthy buildings as those of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Cathay Hotel. "Enemy" municipal councillors were forced to resign, and most British members of the councils' staff, including nearly 100 members of the police, were dismissed or called upon to resign.

## THE DAY OF RECKONING.

Add to the wholesale plundering of Occupied China, intensified now that war with the United Nations has removed the last obstacles, the looting of Hongkong and Malaya, Burma and the Netherlands East Indies, Borneo, Siam, and French Indo-China, and the total cannot fall very far short, in volume or in value, of the Nazis' plundering of Europe. It is well that the Japanese should be told in no uncertain terms that a day of reckoning is coming. It is equally important that China should realize that the United Nations intend to associate themselves with her in securing reparation for her losses.

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# TO CHIN HEAD-QUARTERS THE POSTMAN BRINGS—

## LETTERS *from* "PEN PAL" YAMATA.

**TO ALL CHIN RACES, CHIN HILLS.**

*Our brothren, you all Chin races,*

*Awaking and rise up now! It is time for your Chin races to co-operate with the present Burmese Government.*

*Our Japanese troops have determined to attack the British troops those are now camping at your Chin Hills. Therefore we deeply advise you better to co-operate with us now.*

*Do you know that the British and American Governments have lost heavily their forces during the battles such as Hong-kong, Phillipines, Malaya, Singapore, etc.*

*You all Chin races, being included in Asia, must carry your duties high spiritedly, to co-operate with us quickly.*

*Signed,* **YAMATA.**

This was one of the letters the Japanese Postman delivered to a Chin unit recently.

They get quite a lot of such letters, for the Japanese Postman is a frequent visitor at the Chin Forces Headquarters. In fact, officers have been known to say jokingly that they get more letters from the Japs than they do from the folks at home.

### FLOWERY.

Couched in an odd sort of flowery English, these letters are full of threats of what the Japs are going to do to the Chins, who under British and Anglo-Burman officers have ever since the Burma withdrawal been holding them back over hundreds of miles of hill country.

Other letters are all honeyed words and Japanese "politeness". Officers are generally addressed as "*Respectable Officers*" and "*Honourable Gentlemen*". One letter which arrived was addressed on the outside to the "*Honourable Cornel Commanding the Chin Hills.*"

### PROLIFIC.

Unfortunately, the Colonel in question had left the Chin hills months before. But his successor read with the greatest interest the warning that dreadful retribution would be surely visited upon him by the victorious Japanese Army.

Most prolific of the Japanese letter-writers is a gentleman who signs himself "Yamata", and follows the signature with the designation "Commander of the Burma Frontier Japanese Army for attacking the Chin Hills". So far Yamata's only attacks have been by post.

The Japanese Postman makes his deliveries in a number of ways. Sometimes captured Chins are sent up into the hills with the letters. Or Burmans may be sent. Patrols find letters waiting for them on the tables of houses in evacuated villages. Others are placed on jungle tracks which the Japs think our troops will use. But, however delivered, the letters arrive with the greatest regularity. Officers of the Chin units now call Yamata "Our Pen Pal".

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## "NON-COOPERATORS" TIED UP BY HEELS-

## THIEVE RICE TO MAKE SAKE.

The Burmans are sick of the Japs, who are ruling the country with distilleries and printing presses.

Everywhere the Jap troops go they set up a distillery for making saké, the Japanese rice liquor. They use the printing presses to reel out worthless notes to pay the Burmans —when they do pay them.

Reports flowing in daily to our forces in the Chin hills show how badly the Japs are treating conquered Burma.

I have seen bundles of these spurious rupees, writes an Indian Army Observer. They look like American dollar bills, and are printed, strangely enough, in English, except for a few Japanese characters in the border. The English reads: "The Japanese Government: One Rupee" The notes are adorned with a picture of a pagoda. Sometimes, just for a change, they read "The Japanese Government—One Dollar" with pictures of mangoes all over them.

## DRUNKEN ORGIES IN BEST HOUSES.

When a Burmese headman learns that Jap troops are approaching his village, he at once sends all the women off into the jungle. The first things the Japs do when they arrive is to demand cattle and chickens to eat and rice beer. Then they take possession of the largest houses, and sit in them eating and drinking till most of them are unconscious.

It is when Japanese troops are drunk—which is very often—that Burmans have learned to fear them most. Then there is no bestiality they will stop at.

Villages have often become short of rice because the Japs have commandeered their supplies for making saké. Often the cattle seized are plough animals—which means that the Burmans cannot work their fields.

## SLAVE LABOUR FOR TRENCH DIGGING.

Those reluctant to "co-operate with the New order in Asia", by handing over everything to which the Japs take a fancy, are often tied up by the heels or roped to trees for days in the blazing sun.

The Japs also demand slave labour from the Burmans—digging trenches and manning sampans.

Just recently, Japanese whims have taken another odd turn. Japs troops are now stealing the pretty skirts which the Burmese women wear. These they send to their favourite geisha girls in Japan.

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# TWENTY-FOUR.

In the Middle East to-day there are to be seen at least twenty-four different uniforms, each belonging to a different Women's Service organisation.

Nurses, cipher-officers, clerks, draughtswomen, tele-printers, drivers, from South Africa, New Zealand, India, America, Poland, Greece, Great Britain, their members are a remarkable testimony to the part which women are playing in this war.

The largest of the 24 women's services is the A. T. S., which in the Middle East draws about 85 per cent of its recruits from Palestine, Cyprus and Egypt. Many of the officers and NCOs., however, have come out from England.

The smallest of the Services is the Southern Rhodesian Women's Auxiliary Military Service. It has only five reprentatives in the Middle East, running a club and canteen in Cairo for Rhodesian servicemen.

# BEVIN BOYS-SKILLED WORKERS FOR INDIAN INDUSTRY.

An average increase of 227 per cent is evidenced in the earnings of Bevin Boys who have returned to India after completing their training in the United Kingdom.

Out of 354 men sent to England under the Bevin Scheme, 203 have returned to India and a large number of these men have secured employment in the various technical branches of civil and defence industries. Four Bevin Boys, whose previous salaries were between Rs. 40 and Rs. 70 per month, are now commissioned officers in the corps of Indian Engineers, on a starting salary of Rs. 445 per month. A Jig and Tool Draftsman, formerly earning Rs. 2/10 a day in an Indian railway, is at present the head of the Jig and Tool Department of a Calcutta firm, on Rs. 300 per month. A fitter from the Punjab, who used to earn Rs. 70 per month, is now an Assistant Inspecting Officer in the Indian Stores Department, on Rs. 350 per month. A former tin and copper smith from the Punjab, getting Rs. 35 per month, is now a foreman earning Rs. 200 per month.

## RISE IN AVERAGE EARNINGS.

Of the returned trainees, 164 are holding supervisory jobs in ordnance factories or private industrial concerns, on salaries ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 385 per month. Fifteen technicians, trained under the Bevin Scheme, are employed as instructors in training centres under the Technical Training Scheme, while 16 hold technical posts in the army, and four have been absorbed in industry as skilled workers.

Sometime ago the figures for the average increase in the earnings of returned Bevin Boys stood at 165 per cent. At present they are earning, on an average, 227 per cent more than what they were earning before going to England; and this percentage rises with the growing appreciation of the value of the men's training, and with steady increments in their salaries after appointment.

## ENLIGHTENED WORKING CLASS.

All these men are between the ages of 20 and 30 years. They are mostly drawn from the working classes of India, for whose benefit the Scheme was originally initiated by Mr. Bevin, the British Minister for Labour. As batches of Bevin Boys return to India from time to time, a new type of enlightened working class is coming into existence in this country. For these men, during their stay in England, not only receive training in specialised engineering trade side by side with British workmen, but also acquire an appreciation of the principles of trade unionism and merits of industrial organisation. Side by side with the men trained under the Technical Training Scheme, the returned Bevin Boys are providing a nucleus of skilled workers, who are furthering the war effort as well as the industrial progress of India.

## EXTENSION OF TRAINING PERIOD.

The Bevin Boys who have so far returned to India had to undergo intensive training in the United Kingdom for a period of six months, as was originally laid down in the Bevin Scheme. As a result of requests from returned trainees and certain employers, this training period has recently been extended from 6 to 8 months; and the new arrangement applies to the sixth and all subsequent batches of Bevin Boys.

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## PUDUKKOTTAI STATE NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU.

# PROGRAMME.

### LECTURE CLI. (*Batch 4*)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19- 6-43 | Municipal Office | ... 6.00 p.m. | 23- 6-43 | Nartamalai | ... 7.00 p.m. |
| 20- 6-43 | Nirpalani | ... 7.00 ,, | ,, | Uppiliakkudi | ... 7.30 ,, |
| ,, | Avoor | ... 7.30 ,, | 24- 6-43 | Andakkulam | ... 7.00 ,, |
| 21- 6-43 | Karaiyur | ... 7.00 ,, | ,, | Killanur | ... 7.30 ,, |
| ,, | Idaiyattur | ... 7.30 ,, | 25- 6-43 | Konnaiyur | ... 7.00 ,, |
| 22- 6-43 | Vadavalam | ... 7.00 ,, | ,, | Melaveguppatti. | ... 7.30 ,, |
| ,, | Sammattividuthi | ... 7.30 ,, | | | |

### LECTURE CLII (*Batch 5*).

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26- 6-43 | Municipal Office | ... 6.00 p.m. | 30- 6-43 | P. Puduppatti | ... 7.00 p.m. |
| 27- 6-43 | Alangudi | ... 7.00 ,, | ,, | Vendampatti | ... 7.30 ,, |
| ,, | Rasiamangalam. | 7.30 ,, | 1- 7-43 | Vellanur | ... 7.00 ,, |
| 28- 6-43 | Tirumayyam | ... 7.00 ,, | ,, | Sembattur | ... 7.30 ,, |
| ,, | Melur | ... 7.30 ,, | 2- 7-43 | Puliyur | ... 7.00 ,, |
| 29- 6-43 | Pallivasal | ... 7.00 ,, | ,, | Kannangudi | ... 7.30 ,, |
| ,, | Pillamangalam. | ... 7.30 ,, | | | |

### RECRUITING—ADVERTISEMENT—4 p. m.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19—6—43 | Ponnamaravathi. | 26—6—43 | Tirumayyam. |
| 20—6—43 | Marudankoneviduthi. | 27—6—43 | Embal. |
| 21—6—43 | Arimalam. | 28—6—43 | Mullangurichchi. |
| 22—6—43 | Perambur. | 29—6—43 | Konapattu. |
| 23—6—43 | Karambakkudi. | 30—6—43 | Kilanilai-Puduppatti. |
| 24—6—43 | Kilanilai. | 1—7—43 | Alangudi. |
| 25—6—43 | Pudukkottai. | 2—7—43 | Pudukkottai. |

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